



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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## THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

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### POETRY.

#### LAMENT OF THE IRISH EMIGRANT. BY THE REV. MRS. PRICE BLACKWOOD.

I'm sitting on the stile, Mary,  
Where we sat side by side,  
On a bright May morning, long ago,  
When first you were my bride.  
The corn was springing fresh and green,  
And the lark sung loud and high,  
And the red was on your lip, Mary,  
And the love-light in your eye.

The place is little changed, Mary,  
The day is bright as then;  
The lark's loud song is in my ear,  
And the corn is green again!  
But I miss the soft clasp of your hand,  
And your kiss warm on my cheek,  
And I still feel listening for the words,  
You never more may speak.

'Tis but a step down yonder lane,  
And the little church stands near,  
I see the spire from here.  
But the grave yard lies between, Mary,  
And my step might break your rest,  
For I've laid you, darling, down to sleep,  
With your baby on your breast.

I'm very lonely now, Mary,  
For the poor make no new friends,  
But oh! they love the better far,  
Than few our Father sends!  
And you were all I had, Mary,  
My life and all my pride,  
There's nothing left to care for now,  
Since my poor Mary died!

Your's was the brave and good heart, Mary,  
That still kept hoping on,  
When the trust in God had left my soul,  
And my arms young strength had gone.  
There was comfort ever on your lip,  
And the kind look on your brow;  
I bless you for that name, Mary,  
Though you can't hear me now.

I thank you for that patient smile,  
When your heart was about to break,  
When the hunger-pain was growing there,  
And you hid it for my sake!  
I bless you for the pleasant word,  
When your heart was sad and sore;  
Oh! I'm thankful you are gone, Mary,  
Where grief can sting no more.

I'm bidding you a long farewell,  
My Mary, kind and true,  
But I'll not forget you, darling,  
In the land I'm going to;  
They say there's bread and work for all,  
And the sun shines always there;  
But I'll not forget old Ireland,  
Where it sits times at fair.

And often in those grand old woods,  
I'll sit and shut my eyes,  
And my heart will travel back again,  
To the spot where Mary lies;  
And I'll think I see the little stile,  
Where we sat side by side,  
And the springing corn, and bright May,  
When first you were my bride!

### Agricultural.

#### (From the Chicago Democrat.) ESSAY ON THE SYSTEM OF WESTERN FARMING.

A proper division of labor is as necessary in farming as in other occupations. 'Too many irons in the fire,' is a common saying and with farmers often too true. Let every farmer ascertain first what his soil and circumstances are adapted to, taking into consideration distance to market, climate, &c. then adopt his system of farming, and not vary from it at every variation of the price of his produce; and change only when the price is reduced by a cause which will be permanent.

Agriculture, when analyzed, is found to consist of many arts, trades or mysteries, each being distinct from the other, and requiring a skill peculiar to itself. The raising of grain, cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, hemp, silk, tobacco, cotton and darning, are each a separate branch of agriculture, and as few of them should be united on the same farm as will occupy the time; and so selected as not to clash with each other. One farmer may make the raising of grain his main business, adding such other things as will make his profits greater without interfering with the main business; and so with cattle, darning, sheep, &c. selecting one as a main business and adding others as secondary. The farmer who does this, will be more successful than he who strives to do a little of all, as he will acquire greater skill.

As well might the blacksmith add to his business that of raising corn and fat

tening pork, as the farmer whose farm and location are only adapted to the raising of wheat, add that of the dairy; or he that is engaged in grain and pork raising, add tobacco, hemp, worst of all, sugar making. These will all or either interfere directly with the main business. Let labor be so divided that one farmer follows one thing as a main business, and another farmer another business; and, if those who are engaged in one branch of agriculture should be more successful for one year, do not all rush into that business; for such a course will surely destroy it, and occasion great loss to those who shift and to those engaged in it before.

I have already spoken of certain agricultural products as belonging properly to certain localities, indicated by latitude, climate, or amount of population. There are other causes which have an influence, and should indicate to the thoughtful farmer what must be profitable. The cultivation of tobacco is an instance. On the Atlantic coast in the Southern States where tobacco has been the main crop, the lands will not now produce it, because the potash has been taken from the soil by the plant, and it cannot be supplied by artificial means as cheap as tobacco can be transported from western lands, which contain an abundance of potash. Therefore, in latitudes suited to its growth, tobacco business will be successful to a certain extent.

If any one should doubt the position which I assume, that tobacco cannot be produced profitably by manuring the old lands, I think I have sufficient proof that it cannot be done, as farmers now live in the fact that it is not done, and in fact that lands can be bought so cheap there. If farmers would live cheaper they could add what they save, by economy, to their soil.

It may be well for us now to look over the different agricultural products, and see which are suited to our climate and location, and which are likely to be permanently in demand at the price at which we can afford to raise them.

Wheat, pork, and beef, are suited to the whole prairie country, and there is no fear of a want of demand at some price, for all that we can raise; for the reason that if they are not required for consumption in the United States, the price will be so low that it can be exported. If exported, the price will be low, it is true, but still sufficient to pay the western farmer, and only the western farmer. The demand for pork will rapidly increase to supply the demand for oil and candles, which are now made from the whale. Still, if the price of pork rises too high, the demand for this purpose will cease and the whale will supply the place. Therefore we should produce sufficient pork at so low a price that the whale will be permitted to occupy its proper element, or supply those countries with oil and candles which cannot produce it as cheap or a substitute. Wool is suited to our climate, but can only be raised in sufficient quantity to supply the demand in the United States. The small duty which is now levied on imported wool is barely sufficient to enable the western farmer to raise it; but is not sufficient for the eastern farmer.

Tobacco has already been sufficiently spoken of.

Hemp will continue to be in demand and will be a good article and easy of transportation. Whether it is suited to our climate is a query which can only be settled by experiment. My opinion is that our climate is too dry for the successful production of hemp or flax. We may, it is true, raise some good crops; but to compete with other countries successfully, we must be sure of good crops every year; for the loss of one crop would destroy the profits on two or three good crops.

Silk, I conclude, is not very profitable as I see that many of the states are offering bounties for its production. If it were profitable the enterprise of our farmers would soon discover it, and would produce it without a bounty. It is hard struggling against nature, and harder against uncontrollable circumstances. We have such an amount of land which we can till that our grown population, from choice and interest will till it, and we shall never take our children from school to feed worms.

Sugar making is now much talked of in the United States, and the hopes of many are on the tip-top on this subject. It was first proposed to make it from the beet. Corn or maize has now taken the place of the beet with great apparent prospect of success. It seems, from reported experiments that the stalks of corn contain more sugar than the cane according to bulk, and that more can be obtained from the acre. This appears flattering and will, probably, induce many northern men to attempt its manufacture. I fear they will find themselves striving against the laws of nature. Our seasons [lat. 42] are barely of sufficient length to mature corn of an early variety; and, some seasons, from early frosts, will not admit of that. For sugar the

stalks should be at least within two weeks of maturity before it is fit for use; then the whole crop must be worked before the frost strikes it, and this, at the season of the year when the farmer is full of business. If the stalks could be dried safely and cheaply according to Mr. Gifford's plan we could work at it in winter, but drying them properly and safely, will cost nearly as much as working them into sugar, as the slightest fermentation will destroy the sugar. If dried in the field a shower would destroy the sugar and render them nearly worthless.

Sugar making, except from the maple, is out of its latitude north of thirty five, south of that latitude, by planting a succession of crops of early and late varieties there is some chance of success; and corn may be substituted for the cane in some places where the cane is now used. (I hope the excitement about raising sugar at the north, is not got up by the disorganizing spirit of the abolitionists, or the sectional feelings that exist in the breasts of some men against the south.)

In raising wool, silk, hemp and sugar, we require a protective duty to enable us to succeed; as wool can be produced in South America among the mountains, where the sheep can have a climate through the year suited to them, cheaper than we can produce it, and all articles that require much labor to prepare them for market can be afforded cheaper in populous Europe than in the United States. Depending on protective duties, the duties may be low this year, high the next, and none at all the next; all a mere political concern.

It should be the business of editors of newspapers circulating in an agricultural community, to furnish such data as will enable the farmer to determine what products are likely to be the most profitable so as not to suffer loss by producing that which will not pay for his labor. Also to keep their agricultural readers well informed of the prices of such articles as they consume; not the price at which the merchant does sell, but the price at which he should sell; that the farmer may know whether he pays too much, and it need be they can combine and export and import for themselves through proper agents. I have been of the opinion that according to the capital invested, the farmer and merchant were on about equal footing; but from a slight examination of the subject I am led to believe that the merchant has the advantage. If so, we should know it, and regulate our business accordingly. In estimating the profits of the merchant, we should not only take into view the difference between purchase and sale but interest on capital, loss by unsaleable goods, board, clerk hire, rent, fuel, transportation, storage, every thing costs money or time; and in estimating the profits of the farmer we should do the same and allow as profit to the farmer increase of the value of his lands; this fluctuates from temporary causes, but on the whole the price of land will increase in proportion to the increase of population in the country, deducting a small per cent for decrease of strength of soil. One thing is certain, there are too many engaged in mercantile business. If all get pay for their time over and above expenses, we are paying a great tax.

The farmers of this new country have sufficient burdens to bare, incident to the country and state of society, without being taxed exorbitantly by those who choose to perform the office of common carriers and peddlers for them. When we hire a man to work on our farms, we see that he earns his hire, and we should see that we do not pay the merchant more than he earns and at the same time be willing to allow him sufficient to pay him for necessary time, skill, capital and investment.

### A. CHURCHILL.

#### (From the Sangamo Journal.) DIRECTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS.

By G. C. Thibault, No. 11, John street, N. Y.  
Previous to forming a flower garden the ground should be properly prepared, by being well broken and slightly manured. In the country it should be protected from cold winds by close fences or plantations of shrubs. Generally speaking, a flower garden should not be upon a large scale; the beds or borders should be in no part of them be broader than the cultivator can reach without treading on them. In small gardens where there is not space for picturesque delineations, neatness should be the prevailing characteristic. A variety of forms may be indulged in provided the forms are graceful and neat, and not in any place too complicated. An oval is a form that generally pleases, on account of the continuity of its outlines; next, if extensive, a circle; but hearts, diamonds or triangles seldom please. A simple parallelogram, divided into beds running lengthwise, or the large segment of an oval, with beds running parallel to its outer margin, will always please.

All kinds of annual flower seeds may be sown in the months of April and May; the beds should be levelled, and the seeds

sown either in small patches each kind by itself, or in drills, from a quarter to half an inch deep. In about a month, more or less, many of them will be fit to transplant. Take advantage of cloudy and rainy weather; move the plants carefully with a trowel, the smaller kinds set in front, the larger in the rear; but if the weather be dry and the sky cloudless give a little water, and cover them for a few days.

The best way to obtain early flowers is to prepare a slight but bad for the tender kinds, and either to sow in pots and plunge them up to their brims, or to sow the seed in earth in shallow drills, not more than a quarter of an inch deep. In general flower seeds will come up in the open ground in from one to three weeks. If some of the hardy annuals be sown in September, they will grow large enough to survive the winter, by slightly covering with straw or litter, and when transplanted in the Spring, will flower early.

Hardy biennials and perennials may be sown at the same time with the annuals. As they do not blossom the first year, they may be thinned out, or removed from the seed beds as soon as they are well rooted, and planted either in another part of the garden or into a nursery bed, in rows a foot or more apart; keep them clear of weeds by hoeing and stirring the earth occasionally, which will greatly promote their growth, and prepare them for transplanting into the permanent beds either in the autumn or following spring. Biennials are principally from seed sown every year. Some perennials and biennials may be sown in September, or as soon as ripe; and if the plants get strong before the setting in of winter, most of them will blossom the next summer. In transplanting take care to preserve some earth to their roots, and tie the tall growing kinds to neat poles or rods. Remove decayed plants and replace them with vigorous ones from the nursery bed. Keep all the beds free from weeds and the walks clean and neat.

It is necessary to have suitable implements ready, so that the work may be performed well and at the proper season; such as a spade, rake, hoe, trowel, line and pruning knife. Labels may be made readily of shingles, by splitting them in strips of about an inch wide and five or six inches long, and sharpening them at one end. Paint them with white lead made thin, and mark them with a black lead pencil before the paint gets dry; in inscriptions written in this way will be distinguishable as long as the label lasts.

### GRAFTING.

I have practised grafting by the following method for about fifteen years, and have set several thousand scions each year. I set at the rate of 250 to 400 scions in a day, and do not lose more than five out of a hundred.

### CUTTING SCIONS.

Scions may be cut from the time the leaves fall from the trees in autumn till the buds begin to open in the spring. If possible cut your scions yourself from trees that you are acquainted with, or procure them from persons that you can depend upon; a great amount of time and money have been expended in cultivating fruit of an inferior quality; this discourages the owner and his neighbors from continuing the business of grafting when the whole fault consisted in a careless or improper selection of scions. It should always be remembered that it costs no more to raise the best fruit than it does to raise the worst. For example; my own orchard is wholly grafted and I have sold the best kind of apple for 75 cents per bushel, and the poorest kinds for 12 1/2 cents, yet the latter has cost me as much as the former. In cutting scions select thrifty shoots of the past summer's growth; cut them off with a knife about three-fourths of an inch below where the last year's growth commenced. Do not take scions that have been much shaded, or from the interior of a tree top, however thrifty they may look, neither the wood nor the buds are sufficiently matured to render it safe to use them. Tie each scion in a bunch by itself and cut a mark on the buds of one or two scions—the numeral letters are the most convenient marks—make the same mark in your book or on a sheet of paper and annex the name of the fruit; if you graft in an orchard the mark should be cut in the bark of the tree, if in the nursery, cut the mark on a stake to be set at the end of the row or by the tree grafted. By this means you will never be at a loss for the name of the fruit.

The best time to cut scions is about the first of March. The object is to cut them before the sap begins to circulate; yet they may be cut and used with a reasonable degree of safety till the buds begin to open. Those cut after the sap begins to circulate cannot be transported or kept as safely as those cut earlier. I keep my scions in the following manner.

I select a dry piece of ground and dig a square pit large enough to contain my scions and about two feet deep. I then lay a board in the bottom and lay board

about the sides sufficient to prevent the scions from coming in contact with the earth, lay a board over the top and then cover the whole with earth about a foot thick—lay boards over the mound thus formed to turn off the rain. Secured in this manner I have never failed in keeping my scions in the best order till they were wanted for use. If however, the water should stand in the pit even for a short time the scions will be spoiled.

#### For the "Scribner." RESPONSE TO "MY EPITAPH," BY MISS ELIZA R. SNOW. BY CHAS. F.

"I would not be forgotten quite."  
Forgotten—No, thy pen for these  
Hath carved a name destined to be  
A monument, in future years,  
And tho' no stone thy slight bears,  
Thy fame will never be forgot.  
More lasting than a sculptor's tomb  
Of "cold grey stone," or swelling dome,  
Will be the name thy pen hath won.  
For thee, to bloom when thou art gone.  
Thy precious pile of learned lore  
On us its flood of knowledge pour;  
It lifts the darkness of dreary  
Obscurity, with sunny rays,  
From our minds, and brightly, then,  
All gladness springs to life again.  
The woes and sorrows of the saints—  
Baptism around men's constraints—  
Are often cheered by thee,  
With promptness and fidelity.  
Oh, then thy loss will be deplored—  
Thy talents never will be restored!  
That loss to us will leave a blank;  
The flood from which thy genius drank,  
Will ever more unquench'd be,  
In brightness sparkling 'neath the sun;  
And, Oh, when others vainly think  
To near the limpid water's brink,  
And quaff its life, with skill, like thee,  
Thy loss to us—'twere backward fate—  
Or if they dip in the quicks,  
Thy loss to us is still a fall.  
Thy friends need but to speak thy name  
To tell the stranger of thy fame;  
And at the sound will leap to life,  
Mid worldly din, with business care—  
Like specters from a funeral pile,  
Or pilgrims from a long exile—  
Thy sentiments of purity,  
Found in thy matchless poetry.  
Those friends with whom thou daily art  
Thy deeds are written on each heart,  
Within whose faithful, silent urn,  
Deep gratitude, for thee, shall burn  
When thou art gone, far from our shore,  
To be distant, O, on earth, no more.  
Unnumber'd voices now unite—  
Thou shalt not be "forgotten quite!"

#### (From the Peoria Democratic Press.) HORRIBLE MURDER.

A most horrible murder was committed last Monday night at Versailles, in Woodford county, about 20 miles from Peoria. The victims were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, who were butchered by their own son. They had moved about one year since from this place to the scene of their unnatural end. It will be remembered by many of our citizens that the oldest son of Thos. Thomas was deranged, and at times perfectly rabid. While he resided in Peoria he frequently threatened the life of his father and others, and was several times only prevented from deeds of bloodshed by having weapons forcibly wrested from him when just about to commit acts of violence. When his mad spells were at their height, it appears they usually took the precaution to confine him, and it seems this was the case on Monday night. He had been confined in a small house near the main dwelling, and about eight o'clock at night Mr. Thomas heard a noise which soon satisfied him that his son had broken loose. He immediately went out to secure him, when he was met by the maniac, who with a club attacked the father and soon brought him to the ground, where he continued to belabor him. A younger son coming to the door and seeing the situation of his father, hastily seized a gun, which he several times snapped at the mad one. Perceiving this he left his father and attacked his brother, forced the gun from his hands, and broke it over his body; but the younger brother, after being several times knocked down, made his escape and ran to a neighboring house for help. Our informant states that three men returned with the boy, who found the old man lying on the ground near the house, still alive but apparently in the agonies of death. Mrs. Thomas, it appears, was killed before the men arrived, and the maniac had taken possession of the house, pulled in the latch string and armed himself with an axe with which he defended himself against the men who unsuccessfully attempted to arrest him. They at length concluded to start off for more assistance, but did not return till morning, when it was found that old Mr. Thomas was finally despatched with the axe after they had left him, and Mrs. Thomas was lying before the house literally chopped to pieces, the whole presenting a scene too horrible to dwell on. The maniac was then taken and secured. It is not so surprising to us that the three men could not in the night time take the mad-man, who, we are told, has the strength of a giant, but we cannot understand why they should have left the old man out of doors, unprotected, wailing in his blood and in a dying state. We suppose something will now be done to secure the maniac against committing

farther butcheries—what he has already done is nothing more than was a hundred times predicted of him.

#### (From the U. S. Gazette.) COMMANDER MACKENZIE AND THE SOMERS.

We give below the charges and specifications brought against Commander Mackenzie, on account of the execution of the mutineers on board the U. S. brig Somers, and we add the finding of the Court Martial in all.

It will be observed that the result is an entire acquittal on every specification, and that the President of the United States has approved of the action of the court.

CHARGE I.—Murder on the high seas on board of a United States vessel.  
Specification first alleges that Commander Mackenzie, commanding the United States brig Somers, did, on the first of December, 1842, on the high seas, in latitude 17 deg. 34 min. 28 sec. and longitude 57 deg. 57 min. 45 sec. without form of law, wilfully, deliberately, and with malice aforethought, hang, and cause to be hanged, by the neck, at the yard arm of the said brig, until he was dead, Philip Spencer, a midshipman, then serving on board, thereby violating the 21st article of the 1st section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the better government of the Navy of the United States," approved April 23d. 1800.

Specification second alleges same thing in regard to Samuel Cromwell, boatswain's mate, and—  
Specification third, in relation to Elisha Small, seaman.

CHARGE II.—Oppression.  
Under three specifications, the same as the others, except that they allege he did without form of law, and without good and sufficient cause, oppressively kill, by hanging, &c. &c.

CHARGE III.—Illegal Punishment.  
Three specifications as above, except that they charged that he did, of his own authority, and contrary to the act of Congress in such cases made and provided, kill, &c. &c.

CHARGE IV.—Conduct unbecoming an officer. Specification—in that he used taunting and insulting language to Spencer at the moment of his execution.

CHARGE V.—Cruelty and Oppression. Specification—in that he habitually inflicted cruel and unnecessary punishment upon his crew.

Ending of the Court in the case of Commander Alexander S. Mackenzie.

On the first charge and its specifications the Court finds:  
That the 1st specification is not proven.  
That the 2d specification is not proven.  
That the 3d specification is not proven.  
That the 4th charge is not proven.

On the 2d charge and its specifications:  
That the 1st specification is not proven.  
That the 2d specification is not proven.  
That the 3d specification is not proven.  
That the 4th charge is not proven.

On the 3d charge and its specifications:  
That the 1st specification is not proven.  
That the 2d specification is not proven.  
That the 3d charge is not proven.

The fourth charge being waived by the Judge Advocate, and no testimony or evidence being offered to sustain it, the Court took no action upon it.

The specification of the fifth charge being deemed by the Judge Advocate too vague, was waived by him. No one having complained to the department of specific ill treatment, it could not be made more specific, as the Department had no particular information. The Court therefore took no action. As far as evidence was offered under the 5th charge, the Court did find no proof of mistreatment of the crew of the Somers generally by Commander Mackenzie, nor of individual maltreatment, and therefore find it not proven.

The Court do therefore acquit Commander Alexander S. Mackenzie of the charges and specifications preferred against him by the Secretary of the Navy.

#### From the Evening Gazette. "The liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free."

Our Savior! 'tis of thee—  
The Christian's liberty—  
Of thee we sing:  
Thou, who for us hath died,  
Source of the Christian's pride;  
From every mountain side  
Thy name shall ring.

Our blessed Savior! thee,  
Lord of the happy free,  
Thy name we love:  
Thy name and holy will,  
With our hearts they fill,  
'Till they with rapture thrill,  
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,  
And draw us out to sea,  
The Christian's song  
Let mortal tongues awake,  
Let all that breathe praise,  
Let rocks in silence break,  
The sound prolong.

Our Saviour God! to thee,  
From sin our liberty,  
To thee we pray:  
Oh! may we go bright,  
With thee we'll ever fight,  
Blessed be thy name,  
Our liberty, &c. &c.



## NOTICE.

Among the variety of stationary which we have just received, are several copies of Mason's "Mystic Key" and "Kith's Grammar."

## THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1843.

## MILITARY.

On Saturday last we had a general parade of the "Masonic Legion," according to previous appointment. There were not so many spectators present as there would have been if the weather had been more favorable. It was very cold and windy throughout the day. The Legion, however, looked well, better than on any former occasion; and they performed their evolutions in admirable style.

General Arlington Bennett was prevented from being present, as was anticipated, in consequence of sickness.

The officers did honor to the Legion, many of whom were equipped, and armed, *res-p-ose*. Many ladies on horseback honored us with their presence, and we observed that the men were in good spirits; that they had made great improvements, both in uniform and discipline, and from what we saw, we felt proud to be associated with a body of men which in point of discipline, uniform, appearance, and knowledge of military tactics, are the pride of Illinois, one of its strongest defenses, and a great bulwark of the western country.

Two officers of the regular army were present, and expressed great satisfaction at our appearance and evolutions. Lieutenant General Joseph Smith, delivered a spirited and patriotic address on the occasion, which was received with enthusiasm by both officers and men. He was followed by General Sway of Iowa, in his usual good style.

The Maid of Iowa left Nauvoo on Tuesday morning last with about one hundred Gentlemen and Ladies on a pleasure excursion to Burlington, they had on board a fine band of music. Through the politeness of Captain Jones we were favored with an invitation to join the party, and never enjoyed ourselves better. General Joseph Smith and lady, his mother and family, were of the party. We had an excellent address from our esteemed friend P. P. Pratt; the band performed its part well; much good humor and hilarity prevailed. The Captain and officers on board did all they could to make us comfortable, and on the whole, we had a very agreeable and pleasant trip. We started with the intention of visiting Augusta; but were informed that in consequence of the towniness of the river, it would be impracticable, we therefore altered our course to Burlington, touching at Fort Madison on our way up, and at Shokore on our return.

The "Maid of Iowa" did well; her accommodations are good, for the size of the boat, and she performed her trip in less time than we could have anticipated. We think that she is admirably adapted for running between this place and St. Louis, especially in low water, and as she tries to accommodate us, we ought to try to accommodate her. We have been a good deal abused and imposed upon by some of the other boats, and when we have one that is friendly to our interests, we ought to sustain her.

We make these remarks because we have been informed, that an influence has been exercised against her, in St. Louis, and other places, in consequence of her being employed in the Mormon trade. If this is the case, and if other people wish to deal on the exclusive system, in small things, we may be some larger things; if they feel disposed to pass by our boats and use an influence against them, we may feel disposed to pass by their goods, and find another market, and send our boats where they will be better treated. We think that others are as much indebted to us, as we are to them. If they think not, and still persist in this ungentlemanly course, we would advise our merchants to adopt the non-intercourse plan also, and send their money to another market. We have been insulted long enough—it is time now that a stop should be put to it, and if men's prejudices will lead them to act like fools, perhaps their interests will bring them to their reason.

It will be seen by reference to another column that McKenzie is acquitted. The New York Herald thinks however, that this is not the last of the case.

## ANCIENT RECORDS.

Circumstances are daily transpiring which give additional testimony to the authenticity of the Book of Mormon. A few years ago, although supported by indubitable, unimpeachable testimony, it was looked upon in the same light by the world in general, and by the religious world in particular, as the expedition of Columbus to this continent was by the different courts that he visited, and laid his project before. The literal looked upon his expedition as wild and visionary, they suspected very much the integrity of his pretensions, and looked upon him—to say the least—as a fool, for entertaining such wild and visionary views. The Royal courts, aided by geographers, thought it was impossible that another continent should, or could exist; and they were assisted in their views by the learned clergy, who, to put the matter beyond all doubt, stated that it was contrary to Scripture; that the apostles preached to all the world, and that they did not come to America; it was impossible that there should be any such place. Thus at variance with the opinions of the great, in opposition to science and religion, he set sail, and actually came to America; it was no dream, no fiction; but a solid reality; and however unphilosophical, and infidel the notion might be, men had to believe it; and it was soon found out, that it would agree both with religion and philosophy.

So when the Book of Mormon first made its appearance among men, it was looked upon by many as a wild speculation, and that it was dangerous to the interest and happiness of the religious world; but when it was found to teach virtue, honesty, integrity, and pure religion, this objection was laid aside, as being unreasonable. We were then told that the in-

habitants of this continent were, and always had been, a rude barbarous race, uncivilized, unlettered, and without civilization. But when they were told of the various relics that have been found indicative of civilization, intelligence and learning; when they were told of the wealth, architecture and splendor of ancient Mexico; when recent developments proved beyond a doubt, that there were ancient ruins in Central America, which, in point of magnificence, beauty, strength and architectural design, would vie with any of the most splendid ruins on the Asiatic continent; when they could trace the fine delineations of the sculptor's chisel, on the beautiful statue, the mysterious hieroglyphic, and the unknown character, they began to believe that a wise, powerful, intelligent and scientific race had inhabited this continent; but still it was improbable, nay, almost impossible—notwithstanding the testimony of history to the contrary, that anything like plates could have been used anciently; particularly among this people. The following letter and certificate, will, perhaps have a tendency to convince the sceptical, that such things have been used, and that even the obnoxious Book of Mormon, may be true; and as the people in Columbus' day were obliged to believe that there was such a place as America; so will the people in this day be obliged to believe, however reluctantly, that there may have been such plates as those from which the Book of Mormon was translated.

Mr. Smith has had those plates, what his opinion concerning them is, we have not yet ascertained. The gentleman that owns them has taken them away, or we should have given a fac simile of the plates and characters in this number. We are informed however, that he purposes returning with them, for translation; if so, we may be able yet to furnish our readers with it.

It will be seen by the annexed statement of the Quincy Whig, that there are more dreamers and money diggers, than Joseph Smith, in the world, and the worthy editor is obliged to acknowledge that this circumstance will go a good way to prove the authenticity of the Book of Mormon. He further states that, "if Joseph Smith can decipher the hieroglyphics on the plates, he will do more towards throwing light on the early history of this continent than any man living." We think that he has done that already, in translating and publishing the Book of Mormon, and would advise the gentleman and all interested, to read for themselves, and understand. We have no doubt however, but Mr. Smith will be able to translate them.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEIGHBOR.

On the 16th of April last a respectable merchant by the name of Robert Wiley, commenced digging in a large mound near this place; he excavated to the depth of 10 feet and came to rock; about that time the rain began to fall, and he abandoned the work. On the 23d he quit a number of the citizens with myself, repaired to the mound, and after making ample opening, we found plenty of rock, the most of which appeared as though it had been strongly burned; and after removing full two feet of said rock, we found plenty of charcoal and ashes; also human bones that appeared as though they had been burned; and near the epiclipsis a bundle was found that consisted of six plates of brass, of a bell shape, each having a hole near the small end, and a ring through them all, and clasped with two clasps, the ring and clasps appeared to be of iron very much oxidized, the plates appeared first to be copper, and had the appearance of being covered with characters. It was agreed by the company that I should cleanse the plates accordingly I took them to my house, washed them with soap and water, and a woolen cloth; but finding them not yet cleansed I treated them with dilute sulphuric acid which made them perfectly clean, on which it appeared that they were completely covered with hieroglyphics that none as yet have been able to read. Wishing that the world might know the hidden things as fast as they come to light, I was induced to state the facts, hoping that you would give it an insertion in your excellent paper for we all feel anxious to know the true meaning of the plates, and publishing the facts might lead to the true translation. They were found, I judged, more than twelve feet below the surface of the top of the mound.

I am most respectfully a citizen of Kinderhook.

W. F. HARRIS, M. D.

The following certificate was forwarded for publication, at the same time.

We the citizens of Kinderhook, whose names are annexed do certify and declare that on the 23d April, 1843, while excavating a large mound, in this vicinity, Mr. R. Wiley took from said mound, six brass plates of a bell shape, covered with ancient characters. Said plates were very much oxidized—the bands and rings on said plates moldered into dust on a slight pressure. The above described plates we have handed to Mr. Sharp for the purpose of taking them to Nauvoo.

ROBT WILEY. W. F. HARRIS.

G. W. F. WARD. W. LONGNECKER.

FAYETTE GRUBB. IRA S. CURTIS.

GEO. DECKENSON. W. FUGATE.

J. R. SHARP.

(From the Quincy Whig.)

SINGULAR DISCOVERY—MATERIAL FOR ANOTHER MORMON BOOK.

A Mr. J. ROBERTS, from Pike county, called upon us last Monday, with a written description of a discovery which was recently made near Kinderhook, in that county. We have not room for his communication at length, and will give so much of a summary of it, as will enable the reader to form a pretty correct opinion of the discovery made.

It appeared that a young man by the name of Wiley, a resident in Kinderhook, dreamed three nights in succession, that in a certain mound in the vicinity, there were treasures concealed. Impressed with the strange occurrence of dreaming the same dream three nights in succession, he came to the conclusion, to satisfy his mind by digging into the mound. For fear of being laughed at, if he made others acquainted with his design, he went by himself, and labored diligently one day in pursuit of the supposed treasure, by sinking a hole in the centre of the mound. Finding it quite laborious, he invited others to assist him. Finally, a company of ten

or twelve repaired to the mound, and assisted in digging out the shaft commenced by Wiley. After penetrating the mound about 11 feet, they came to a bed of limestone, that had apparently been subjected to the action of fire, they removed the stone, which were small and easy to handle, to the depth of two feet more, when they found SIX BRASS PLATES, secured and fastened together by two iron wires, but which were so decayed, that they readily crumbled to dust upon being handled. The plates were so completely covered with rust as almost to obliterate the characters inscribed upon them; but after undergoing a chemical process, the inscriptions were brought out plain and distinct. There were six plates—four inches in length, one inch and three quarters wide at the top, and two inches and three quarters wide at the bottom, flaring out to points. There are four lines of characters or hieroglyphics on each; on one side of the plates are parallel lines running lengthwise. A few of the characters resemble, in their form, the Roman capitals of our alphabet—for instance, the capital B and X appear very distinct. In addition, there are rude representations of three human heads on one of the plates, the largest in the middle; from this head proceeds marks or rays, resembling those which usually surround the head of Christ, in the pictorial representations of his person. There is also figures of two trees with branches, one under each of the two small heads, both leaning a little to the right. One of the plates, has on it the figure of a large head by itself, with two (C) pointing directly to it.

By whom these plates were deposited there must ever remain a secret, unless some one skilled in deciphering hieroglyphics, may be found to unravel the mystery. Some pretend to say, that Smith the Mormon leader, has the ability to read them. If he has, he will confer a great favor on the public by removing the mystery which hangs over them. We learn there was a Mormon present when the plates were discovered, who it is said, leaped for joy at the discovery, and remarked that it would go to prove the authenticity of the Book of Mormon—which it undoubtedly will.

In the place where these plates were deposited, were also found human bones in the last stage of decomposition; also some braid, which was at first supposed to be human hair, but on a closer examination proved to be grass; probably used as a covering for the bodies deposited there; this was also in the last stage of decay. There were but few bones found in the mound; and it is believed, that it was but the burial place of a small number, perhaps of a person or a family of dissection, in ages long gone by; and that these plates contain the history of the times, or of a people, that existed far—far beyond the memory of the present race. But we will not conjecture any thing about this wonderful discovery, as it is one which the plates alone can reveal.

On each side of this mound in which this discovery was made, was a mound, on one of which is a tree growing that measures two feet and a half in diameter, near the ground. Showing the great antiquity of the mounds, and of course, all that is buried within them. These mounds like others, that are found scattered all over the Mississippi valley, are in the form of a sugar loaf.

The plates above alluded to, were exhibited in this city last week, and are now, we understand, in Nauvoo, subject to the inspection of the Mormon Prophet. The public curiosity is greatly excited, and if Smith can decipher the hieroglyphics on the plates, he will do more towards throwing light on the early history of this continent, than any man now living.

## THE BORDER OUTRAGE.

The Madisonian contains an official correspondence between Mr. Webster, U. S. Secretary of State, and the British Minister of State, Mr. Fox, from which it appears that the alleged outrage upon the North-Eastern Territory is regarded by our Government as a matter demanding the serious attention of the British and American Governments. Mr. Webster, transmits to Mr. Fox the official narrative, detailing the circumstances of the transaction, assures him that the conduct of the American officer is entirely approved, and says that the British constable Craven, was "treated with far greater mildness and lenity than he deserved." The following extract from the despatch of Captain Webster, the American officer, to Col. Pierce, his superior, embraces all the facts of the case.

PORT KENT, FISH RIVER, }  
March 13, 1843. }

COLUMBIA: I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that an American citizen, named Daniel Savage, was, on the morning of the 11th ult., forcibly abducted from the American territory, and carried past this post in open day light, by a constable of New Brunswick, named John C. Craven. On the evening of the same day the local authorities made a requisition upon me for assistance to enable them to protect this citizen of the State, and to execute the laws in so doing—stating that they had not sufficient civil force for the purpose, as Craven was known to be armed, and of a most determined character. Under these circumstances, deeming it my duty to furnish the required aid, I placed an officer and three men at the disposal of the State authorities, with directions to act as they might require; but, under no circumstances, to pass beyond the limits of the State, as defined by the late treaty with Great Britain of the operation of which, I may here remark, I had not the slightest doubt.

The party proceeded down the river, and on the morning of the 12th stopped on the south, or American side of the river, about two miles below the mouth of the Madawaska, at the house of a Frenchman named Hebert. Meanwhile the prisoner, Savage, escaped from the English side of the river, and fled to Hebert's for protection. The English constable pursued, and was arrested by the American constable, under the warrant of the State, on the American side of the river, in the attempt to rescue his prisoner, pistol in hand, threatening that he would still, if possible, force him back to the other side of the river. At the time of his arrest, Major Leonard Coombe, a justice of the peace for New Brunswick, (at whose suit Savage had been taken), was present, and in his official capacity ordered the legally constituted

authorities of Maine to desist, and directed Craven to resist them to the last. Craven then did attempt resistance in such a manner that it became necessary for the constable to call for the assistance of the party sent by me; when one of the men, a sergeant, aided the constable in quieting and securing him. He was then brought to this place, and this morning, after examination before the magistrates, was placed under bonds to appear before the court at Bangor, and was then set at liberty.

Last evening, after the above named transactions, I was called upon by Mr. James McLaughlin, warden of the recently disrupted territory, who officially informed me, in the presence of other officers of the garrison, that all exercise of jurisdiction by the American authorities, over the territory lying below the mouth of Fish River, and on the south bank of the St. Johns, would be regarded by him, in his capacity of warden, as a violation of Her Majesty's dominions; that the treaty had not been sanctioned by act of Parliament, and as in consequence perfectly null here; and that the English still exercised all their former claims and rights upon this territory, and should do so until Parliament had sanctioned the treaty, and their Government proclaimed it throughout the Province, however long they might choose to delay this sanction and proclamation.

Mr. Fox, in his reply to Mr. Webster, says that he has received from the British authorities no information with regard to the affair. He adds that, "if it shall be found that any indication or irregularity had been committed," he has no doubt it has already been corrected by the Lieutenant Governor.

## FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Captain Baker, of the brig Lawrence Copeland, at Baltimore, in 49 days from Montevideo, states that when he left that port the inhabitants were throwing up breastworks around the town, and all the houses outside the works for the distance of half a mile were taken down to leave the plain open. Rosa, the Buenos Ayres General, with an army of 9,000 men, was supposed to beat the distance of ten or twelve miles from Montevideo preparing for an attack. No business was doing when Captain Baker left, every one being engaged in making preparations for the expected attack. The vessels were all lying idle.

Captain Lowry, of the ship Globe, which arrived here last evening, states that the invading army was under the command of Gen. Oribe.

The French and English squadrons, which were to mediate between the contending parties, were hourly expected to arrive.

Rosa had issued a proclamation, stating that no quarter will be given to any citizen of Buenos Ayres who may be found in the ranks of the enemy. Eighty officers were shot after the battle of Arroy Grande, by order of Rosa; two persons were found with their throats cut the evening previous to the sailing of the Globe. The country was in a most awful state, there being no safety for life or property.

## TO THE PRESIDENCY, AND LADIES OF THE FEMALE RELIEF SOCIETY OF NAUVOO.

Beloved sisters and friends—As I shall necessarily be absent from your pleasant society, for a season, my husband not having succeeded in business in Nauvoo as he anticipated, I could not take my leave without soliciting your kind wishes and prayers for the time being, that we find it necessary to locate ourselves elsewhere, until a more favorable door is opened, for our residence with the church.

I wish also to acknowledge my grateful sense, of the much kindness, and good feelings, which has been manifested toward me, during my visit amongst you; and in return you have my sincere prayers, that the best of heaven's blessings may rest upon you; and may the cause of Humanity, benevolence, and mercy, flourish in your midst, under the benign auspices of an approving heaven, and the smiles of the Holy one of Israel; And may the heart of the widow, the fatherless, the poor, and the destitute, for whose benefit the society was organized, be made to rejoice through the means of your benevolent exertions. And feel assured, that while this is made the grand rallying point, for the active energies of your minds, no power, however desirous it may be to vilify, and call in question your good name, will be able to tarnish the lustre of your good deeds, or pluck from your standard the laurels which will be woven by the hand of gratitude as a shining trophy to your name, to all eternity.

With respect and affection, I am yours in the bands of the gospel.

SARAH M. CLEVELAND.

Latest from England.—The packet ship South American arrived at New York on the 13th, having left Liverpool on the 7th March.

Mc Naughton, the man who deliberately shot Mr Drummond, the Secretary of Sir Robert Peel, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

In the manufacturing districts there is very little doing, and the employers have been reducing wages.

At Dublin on the 3d, the great Repeal debate in the Chamber of the Town Council was brought to a close. On the house being divided on the question, the vote stood:

For O'Connell's motion	41
Against it, including the Lord Mayor's vote	15

Majority in favor of 'separation' 26

On the numbers being announced, the Liberator assured the 'twenty six' that their names should be inscribed upon a column in college-green, and handid down to posterity in the imperishable record of Irish History. He then moved that a committee should be appointed from the majority, to prepare the draught of a petition, to Parliament for a repeal of the Union.

H M B frigate Modeste had arrived with \$1,000,000 of the China treaty money, and also the Columbine with \$750,000 on the same account.

A Belfast paper states that the Rev Joseph Dickey, Minister of the Third Presbyterian Congregation, while preaching at Rathfriland, was shot in the pulpit by some assassin who fired a gun through a window.

The Mackenzie Case at Washington.—The New York Commercial Advertiser,

of Wednesday afternoon, the 5th, has the following: We have good reason to know that the Secretary of the Navy has hitherto avoided all decisions of the Mackenzie case, that he has refrained from reading the reports of the evidence in the newspapers, and all newspaper comments and discussions thereon; being determined to keep his mind free and unprejudiced, until he should receive and have time carefully to examine, the official record of the court martial. The examination of that record, and the formation of an opinion thereon, it was supposed, would occupy at least ten days. There have been no cabinet discussions on the subject of these proceedings. This statement can be entirely relied upon.

Errors of the Press.—The most laughable blunders are sometimes occasioned by the omission of a single letter, as the following, which we extract from an English paper, very clearly shows:

A man was yesterday brought to answer a charge of having eaten a hackney coach man, for demanding more than his fare; and another was accused of having stolen a small cart out of the Bath mail; the stolen property was found in his waistcoat pocket.

The Russian General Kachmoffsky was found dead with a long sword sticking in his throat.

Smithfield festivities.—The air was crowded with people of all descriptions. At two o'clock the Lord Mayor drove through in his carriage.

The conflict was dreadful, and the enemy was repulsed with considerable laughter.

Robert Jones was brought before the sitting magistrate, on a charge of having spoken reason of the Barley on public house.

In consequence of the numerous accidents occasioned by skating on the Serpentine river, measures are being taken to put a stop to it.

At the Guildhall dinner, none of the poultry were eaten except the oaks.

We say that John Bull often suffers in this way. About two years since, we represented Mr. Peel as having joined a party of fends in Hampshire for the purpose of shooting peasants—and only last week in a Scotch paper, we saw it gravely stated that a surgeon was taken alive in the river, and sold to the inhabitants at 6d and 10d per pound.

(From the Democratic Review.)

## A PARABLE.

BY J. R. LOWELL.

Worn and footless was the Prophet  
When he reached the holy hill;  
"God has left the earth," he murmured,  
"Here his presence lingers still."

"God of all the olden prophets,  
Wilt thou talk of me no more?  
Have I not as truly loved thee  
As thy chosen ones of yore?"

"Hear me guide of my fathers,  
Lo, on humble heart is mine;  
By thy mercy I beseech thee,  
Grant thy servant but a sign!"

Bowing then his head, he listened  
For an answer to his prayer:  
No loud burst of thunder followed,  
Not a murmur stirred the air:

But the tuft of moss before him  
Opened while he waited yet,  
And from out the rock's hard bosom  
Sprang a tender violet.

"God! I thank thee," said the Prophet,  
"Hard of heart and blind was I,  
Looking to the holy mountain  
For the gift of prophecy."

"Still thou speakest with thy children—  
Freely as in Eld sublime,  
Humblest and low and patient  
Give dominion over Time."

"Had I trusted in my nature,  
And had faith in lowly things, [me,  
Thou thyself wouldst then have sought  
—And set free my spirit's wings."

"But I looked for signs and wonders  
That o'er men should give me awe;  
Thirsting to be more than mortal,  
I was even less than clay."

"Ere I entered on my journey,  
As I girt my loins to start,  
Ran to my little daughter,  
The beloved of my heart:"

"In her hand she held a flower  
Like to this as like may be,  
Which beside my very threshold  
She had plucked and brought to me."

## LIGHT SOVEREIGNS AND BAD MEASURES.

English Court of Requests.—In Bat-tersea Churchyard there is a tombstone bearing the epitaph—

"Happy the children who're ordained by fate  
To short labour and light weight."  
This classical distich was penned by a baker upon the death of two infants, and that there might be no mistake about the matter, it is graciously stated that the two children so commemorated "died in their infancy." Even so be it of Sir Robert Peel's Income Tax Act! But our business is with the county court.

Henry Giles, the landlord of the Five Bells, in Somers town, appeared to answer the summons of one Job Johnstone, a waterman to the coach rank, in Charlton-street, for the sum of three shillings and tenpence,—monies detained belonging to the plaintiff. The defendant, Henry Giles, was a thorough-going "licensed wilter" of the old school, one who, like Lord North, regarded "measures more than men;" while the leary-looking plaintiff seemed the very counterpart of he who responded to the question, "Vy is you called vatermen?" "Vy? 'cos ve opens the coach-doors"—a conclusive sort of reasoning often adopted in the House of Commons.

Mr. Dubois: Three shillings and tenpence. What is it for, Mr. Job Johnstone?

"Sharn't be long about that," said the plaintiff drawing his sinister hand across a nasal organ possessing any thing but

the line of beauty. "I goes inter this 'ear man's house, the Five Bells, 'long with an old friend—werry good—I calls for a pot o' half and half, a couple o' pipes, and two screws—werry good (Laughter),—with vich of course we was served, and arter that we had another pot—werry good (Laughter),—and so the backer being out, I ses—Bill Smith, ses I, jest so, Bill Smith, ses I, afore ve hooks it ve'll have—

Mr. Dubois: Hooks it, sir, what's that? (Laughter.)

Plaintiff: Lord, how green you is Hooks it means cutton—namasing—what vulgar people calls going away. (Laughter.) Well my lord, I ses, Bill, afore we hooks it we'll just have a fly o' summat short.

The worthy commissioner was again puzzled, and made the proper enquiry. A juryman with a very Bardolphian nose said "summat short meant a quartem of max;" another juryman said it was a "go of gin."

Amid much laughter Mr. Johnstone continued—"Vell, gentlemen ve precedes to the bar, and calls for two drains. (Laughter.) Got sarved—drink it, and down I chucks a kuv'rin. 'Two pots o' half-and-half,' ses I, 'is eightpence, two screws is tuppence, and two drains is tuppence, and that jest makes a bob.' Vell, gentlemen, the landlord takes up the kuv'rin, and arter pretendin' to weigh it, turns round, and ses, ses he, 'This year kuv'rin's eight'pence short.' (Laughter.) 'That be d—d,' ses I. 'Vy,' ses he, 'it's a matter o' so many grains'—'Grains be—,' ses I; 'it's a good kuv'ren and I wants my change, and I'll have it. (Laughter.) Saying o' this I knocks over a glass, and trying to catch it knocks the bottom off another. (Roars of Laughter.) 'That jest makes three and tenpence,' ses he, and chucks down sixteen and-uppence on the bar. 'Werry good,' ses I, 'and if I don't summons you for all you stopp'd, may I niver git drunk again—that's all.' (Laughter.) Sure enough, here is the warrant."

Mr. Dubois (laughing)—Well, Mr. Henry Giles, what do you say? Eightpence seems a large sum to deduct. Did you weigh the sovereign by a proper medium?

"Naw; sir," replied Giles, I weighed it meself wid a pair o' scales; (laughter) and may the devil take the inventor, I say. It's cost me more trouble than all!"

Mr. Dubois—Answer my question, my good man. What sort of weights did you use, and what scales?

"Sure then, my lord, me own baccy scales, and divil a weight at all." (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. Giles was invited to explain.

"Certainly, me lord," said he, "I takes the man's kuv'rin and puts it into one scale, and I takes a bran speck new gouden kuv'rin as had never seen the daylight, and puts it into the other, and howids up the pair of 'em. Up goes Joey Johnstone's kuv'rin, and down goes mine— (Laughter.) Down I claps a sixpence on the light gintleman—no go! Immense laughter.) Thin a fourpenny bit, and thin another, and thin the scale would't go down. 'Me fine fellow,' ses I, 'this is a mighty light gould coin of yours, but in regard of me respecting you, I'll give it another thril,' and so I throws in another fourpenny bit, and sure enough down came the scale—(roars of laughter)—rile good weight,' ses I, 'me friend, and jist eighteenpence to the bad'; and then the ungrateful blackerd would't believe me."

As soon as the laughter had in some degree subsided, a juryman inquired whether the identical sovereign was in court, and being answered in the negative, it was decided that the claim of eighteen pence must be disallowed, or rather refunded.

"But surely I'll be paid for me broken glass!" inquired Giles.

"Certainly," said the Juryman.

"Vait a bit," rejoined Mr. Johnstone. 'Vot sort o' glasses was they?'

"Two half quarten glasses, sure, and you knocked the bottoms off iv both iv em, and took away the tops wid you," said Mr. Giles.

"And is these here the hidetical glasses?" inquired Mr. Johnstone, producing a couple of bottomless glasses.

"The very same," answered Giles.

"Both of 'em half-quarten glasses, same as you serves the customers with hays?"

"Both the very same, brother and sister," replied Giles.

"Then," said Johnstone, addressing the jury, "what a wagabon this here fellow must be! On my solid hoath these 'ear glasses are veger three outers, and if so be Mister Dubois will send for a quarter o' gin in a measure, you'll find jest a glass a piece." [The jury of three laughed most immoderately.]

Mr. Dubois, however, declined "standing," and the jury, after a slight consideration, directed Mr. Giles to refund all the money excepting only the price of the two pots of half-and-half and the two screws!

Mr. Dubois observed that the subject of light gold had become a perfect nuisance! Whereupon a political-looking bystander, whose garments spoke most eloquently of the "light of other days," observed "that he didn't feel the inconvenience of 'light gold' half so much as the preatening great scarcity of silver." [Roars of laughter.] Mr. Dubois observed, that he hadn't the slightest doubt of it.

From the National Intelligencer. IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LOOM FOR WEAVING FIGURED FABRICS.

Messrs. Editors:—A patent was obtained about a year since by Mr. C. G. Gilroy, now of New York, for improvements in the power loom for weaving figured goods of various kinds, either of silk, wool, linen, or cotton; which looms



are now in successful operation. The writer has seen specimens of the work executed upon them from each of these materials, some of them in a style which the manufacturers of Lyons would not be ashamed to own, and of a texture differing from every previous manufacture. Mr. Gilroy has spent a number of years in France, England, Belgium, and Prussia, in which countries he has obtained upwards of thirty patents for various improvements in the manufacture of textile substances; and he has in his possession the highest testimonials from the first manufacturers of France, and from others eminent in judgement and station, showing the estimation in which his improvements are held in that land of art and taste. Mr. Gilroy has recently deposited in the Patent Office another model, exhibiting various new improvements in the loom, and which is intended for the weaving of table cloths, shawls, piano forte covers, window curtains, and other articles of a similar character. By the action of this loom the business of weaving will be much facilitated, as by its means he will be enabled to work that instrument at the rate of from eighty to a hundred and thirty picks a minute, and to produce perfect works in patterns of great complexity. T. P. J.

## For the "Neighbor."

## MANUFACTURING STRAW.

This business will probably appear trifling to some, and more particularly so to those who are least acquainted with it; but as the little streams and rivulets supply their place in filling the ocean, so will the manufacturing of straw fill its place in the great manufacturing wheel.

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow;"

Owing to the great tide of emigration here, and the scarcity of flax and rolls, many of our fields are becoming like the lilies of the field; "they neither toil nor spin;" but straw is an article that can easily be obtained, sufficient to enable every girl to make her own bonnets and pappas and brothers' hats; then she may look with pleasure upon the beauty and workmanship of her own hands. From the experience I have had in this business, and from observing the industrious and persevering habits of the people of our city, I am thoroughly convinced that the only thing requisite, in order that this branch of business shall be carried to as flourishing an extent here as in any of the eastern countries, is, that some who have a little capital would step forward and buy all the braid they can get, then get it made into hats and bonnets. It can be as well and as neatly done here as any where else. This would give employment to many a widow and orphan and I may say to a great share of the females in the place, and raise them from need and want to comfort and plenty. One reason why this business would be so advantageous, is because it is so simple; any child at six or seven years of age can easily learn it and earn enough to clothe themselves neatly; another is, there will be no difficulty in procuring the materials. The season is near for gathering straw, and I hope it will be well improved by our citizens. The straw from grain sown in the spring is preferred. It ought to be cut a few days after it is in the blossom, or just as the kernel is filled, before it begins to ripen. It should then be thoroughly scalded with boiling water; then spread them where the sun will shine fair upon them. This should be continued four or five days, with the exception of scalding, being careful to take them in, in case of a shower, or at night, to prevent the dew falling upon it, then cut it between every joint, slip off the husk, scald it with clean soap suds; then put it in a barrel, if you have no whitening box, and burn brim stone under it. Three or four smokes is sufficient for straw; it is then fit for use.

LYDIA KNIGHT.

**More Outrages on American Vessels.**—The brig Ceylon, Capt. Dayley, arrived at Salem on the 23d ult., bringing accounts of more outrages on American vessels by British boarding officers. The Register states that the captain of the Ceylon reports that the bark Roderick Dhu, of Providence, Capt. Richard T. Sims, was at Accra, December 10; to sail for windward coast. Capt. Sims had been boarded by an officer of H. B. M. brig Spy, and treated in a most shameful and insulting manner, inasmuch that Capt. S. had felt bound to make a representation of the case to the British commandant of the station. The same officer boarded the Ceylon the day after, and Capt. Dayley states that he was so sottish in his appearance he would not invite him into his cabin. The officer, however, did not wait for an invitation, but when Capt. D. went for his papers as demanded, followed him into the cabin of his own accord.—St. Louis Gazette.

**Erie Canal.**—The Buffalo Gazette says the breach in the Erie Canal, at Tonawanda, will be repaired by the first of May, at which time, the canal will be opened for navigation.

**Wisconsin.**—The Legislature and Executive of this Territory, are still in hot water. The Legislature has contended that it was holding an adjourned session, and Doty, with all the obsequies of long ears, has refused to co-operate with it except as a special session convened under his proclamation. In this beligerent condition, they have continued for twenty days. The following from the Milwaukee Courier shows the point to which they have arrived:—Chicago Dem.

"Mr. Martin introduced, yesterday, resolutions that protested against the usurpations and assumptions of the Governor and declared the Legislature were right in the course they had pursued; yet, declared, nevertheless, that,

to secure some necessary legislative action to the people of the Territory, the journals of both Houses be so altered as to conform to the wishes of the Executive. After the arrival of the mail and the receipt of intelligence of the passage of the election law, the question was taken, and the resolutions passed both Houses. Immediately after the final vote was taken in the Council, Mr. Strong resigned his station as president of that body."

## LATER FROM CHINA.

(Great Riot and Fire at Canton.)

By the ship Delhi, from China, the N. York Journal of Commerce has received Canton papers to December 13, and Hong Kong to the 15th, being a fortnight later than the previous advices. The Delhi left Canton December 20.

There was an alarming riot at Canton on the 7th, in which the foreign factories were set on fire, and much damage done. We give the following particulars:

In a very few minutes a most vigorous attack was made upon No. 1 British, which was carried by numbers entering the lower windows. There can be no doubt that this factory was attacked in this sudden manner, in the hope and expectation of capturing two ladies that were residing there. These ladies, most fortunately, had been removed immediately it was seen that the Co's. garden was broken open, and being taken out the back way, were deposited on one of the hongs.

The attack was so sudden that most of the other residents believed that the object had been accomplished, and the ladies captured. Neither residents or domestics saved a single article, but what they stood in. The hong merchants, at the earnest request of some residents, had sent for soldiers to some station outside the walls near the factories, but the Mandarin thereof of course knowing the row would be much more serious than was generally contemplated, considered his force insufficient, and refusing to act, referred the application to the Quang heep.

This functionary, knowing right well that something serious would happen, applied to the Governor to be allowed to arm his force "cap-a-pie," as he could not take life without the Governor's permission, knowing that the ordinary mode of quieting a disturbance would be unavailing in the present instance. The Governor refused his sanction, and the Quang heep went accompanied by the Quang chow-foo and Nam-boy-yune escorted by about 300 soldiers, armed to the teeth.

The soldiers fired up in the air, and the mob finding that they durst not fire amongst them attacked and drove them off, breaking the chairs of the three great Mandarins and pelting them with stones. Consequently the Mandarins took refuge in the Cousoo houses, which the soldiers guarded. It was now about 5 o'clock—the mob had set fire to the Co's. hall, and commenced pillaging and destroying all the factories eastward of Hong Lane.

All these factories have now been pillaged and deserted excepting No. 1 Dutch. This factory, having an immense amount of money in its treasury, was bravely defended by its inhabitants, who, falling short of ammunition, and the factory being in a blaze, evacuated it about 11 o'clock. The residents of the factory to the westward, finding the square in possession of a ruthless mob, elated with success, had to look after their own personal safety. Those between Hong Lane and old China street, took refuge on the tops of their houses, expecting every moment to find their factories on fire, and hoped by climbing over the roof to gain access to the back streets.

They did not seem bent upon 'loot,' as they broke and destroyed everything, of course seizing all the money that fell in their way. No. 1 British, adjoining the Hall, next caught fire, and the Hong merchants sent their engines to prevent the fire spreading. The mob would not allow them to work; saying that they were determined that all the factories eastward of Hong Lane should be burned, but that if any others caught, they would assist them in quenching them.

These gentlemen could not go out as the mob was frantic before the doors.—Those to the eastward of that again, at the entreaty of the Hong merchants, made their escape at the back doors, and being conveyed through the streets towards the westward, were deposited for the night in the Shamun pack houses.—Some took refuge in Minqua's hong, and were in momentary expectation of being attacked.

It was fortunate that the immense amount of dollars which were under the eaves of the burnt factories diverted the attention of the mob, or there can be no doubt that all the factories would have shared the like fate.

For although it was evident, that the political part of it was satisfied with what they had done, when they saw all in a blaze eastward of Hong Lane, yet all the bad characters of Canton having by this time assembled, a great number consisted of those who came after 'loot.' Things remained in this state until about 2, when, strange to say, the mob began to disperse. Soon after, the Quang heep having received the Governor's authority to do as he liked, came to the square and soon dispersed what remained.

All the next day the fire continued, and the following day early, Sir Hugh Gough anchored off the factories in the Ste. Proserpine. Orders were immediately sent to Hongkong for 2,000 troops, but nothing had yet arrived, at Monday 2 P. M. The square is now entirely in the possession of the Chinese soldiers, who have made an encampment thereon, but fire

much apprehensive of a fresh attack, and it is said have applied to Sir Hugh for his co-operation.

The back streets are much crowded, and foreigners cannot walk in them.—Parties are still shipping off less. The people, it is said, have petitioned the Governor to be firm, and they will assist him in carrying on the war with the British. All are anxiously waiting for Sir Henry.

Howqua is quite alive to take every advantage of the present state of things, and has quadrupled the rent of the factories that remain.

The day after the disturbance, two of the rioters were executed in the square, and it is said a number more have been captured, and are to share the same fate.

The boats conveying the right wing of the British Majesty's 62d regiment to Dnapore were swamped in a hurricane on the 5th of September, and the Madras Spectator states that the loss is ascertained to be two lieutenants, Gassan and Scobell, five sergeants, four corporals, and thirty-five privates, with six women and twelve children.

The brig Maulmein was wrecked on the 29th of September at the north end of the Palawan passage, and with her were lost chief officer Smith, third officer Ranken, four lascars and the despatches.

Sir Henry Pottinger has issued a proclamation stating that 253 of the crews of two British vessels, which had been wrecked on the Island of Formosa, had been massacred, and disclosing an intention of claiming atonement from the Emperor for the outrage.

**LATE FROM HAVANA.**—By a letter in the Picayune dated Havana, April 1st, we learn that a furious out-break of the negroes took place on the 25th ult., at Camarones and Bempas, near Cardenas, on the North side of the island. The blacks rose to the number of 600 and furiously commenced a work of death and destruction on property holders and property. The authorities and whites in the neighborhood were not slow to arrest their murderous and devastating career, but before they succeeded, four white men fell victims to their fury; two soldiers were wounded, and five estates were laid waste by fire. The soldiers and whites from the neighboring plantations hurried to the rescue in such numbers that the destructionists were compelled to retreat. They fell back upon a wood, where several of them had been found hanging, having strangled themselves, their own executioners. Some of them have been arrested, and the remainder were, at the last accounts, besieged, and their escape rendered impossible. The injury which property has sustained at their hands is said to equal \$300,000. When the news of the insurrection reached Havana, 400 rank and file of the 2d regiment were immediately dispatched on board a frigate of war steamer to the scene of action. As the flight of the black insurgents was, however, effected before they reached there, their assistance was not needed, and they immediately returned.

The U. S. big Bainbridge, Capt. Johnson, arrived in this port yesterday, in 14 days from Port au Prince. From the news she brings it appears that Hayti is no exception to the general rule of revolutions never going backward. The reports that President Boyer was driven to take refuge on board an English ship of the line, to save himself from popular fury, and that he fled for the island of Jamaica, is fully confirmed.

**LATEST FROM CAMPECHE.**—By the schr. Octavia, Capt. Churchill, which left Sinal on the 31st ult., we have dates from the seat of war up to the 30th.

The Mexican fleet landed a large body of troops at Tluchaca on the 26th and 27th March, after having previously visited Seilon, which place was taken by the Mexican army. The first place of action was expected to be Sinal, off which the Mexican fleet was hourly expected. A body of Yucatan troops numbering some 4500, had been detailed to meet the Mexicans.

A brief action occurred in the neighborhood of Campeche on the 26th of March, in which the Mexicans sustained considerable loss. The Campechenses, after a three hours' fight retired in good order, without effecting anything.

The cannonading continued upon the city from the Mexican batteries, but little damage has been done so far.

Deserters from the Mexican camp were continually joining the Yucatecos.—N. O. Pic. of the 7th inst.

**MEXICO.**—A slip from the office of the Peninsular Gazette, dated April 5th, says:—  
"The United States ship of war Falmouth, Commodore James McIntosh, arrived here on the 5th inst., brought days from Vera Cruz with important dispatches from our Minister, General Thompson. The United States ship, Vincennes, Commodore Buchanan, the Spanish brig of war Patriot, Commodore Luro, and the United States revenue cutter Woodbury, Captain Woodbury, was at anchor under the island of San Felipe, when the F. sailed—the latter was to sail the next day for New Orleans, with about \$100,000 on board. The officers and crew of the Falmouth are in excellent health, there has not been a serious case of sickness on board since she has been last in commission.

It was stated that Santa Anna on his arrival in the city of Mexico, had ordered all the Texan and Mexican prisoners to be shot, but the next day the order was countermanded. He had dismissed all the Ministers and appointed others in their places—great dissatisfaction had been expressed in some of the western provinces, but no open act of hostility to his measures had as yet taken place. He had placed an additional duty on the exportation of specie so as to make it cost 16 cents to get a dollar from Mexico to Europe or the United States, and 9 cents from Vera Cruz and Tampico. He has ordered 1500 troops to be raised, and recalled Gen. Minon from the command of the siege going on against the Campechians and placed him in confinement at Vera Cruz. Santa Anna, is in fact President, Congress, etc.

**FROM METAMORA AND CAMPECHE.**—The schooner Watchman from Metamora and the Laura Virginia from Campeche, arrived at New Orleans on the 23d ult., bringing the following items of intelligence.

Every thing is quiet at Metamora, and along the Rio del Norte above.

About 1000 Mexican troops were in Metamora, and about 2000 more at different posts above.

Gen. Wall was at Monterey. The Texian prisoners had been marched into the interior. A report had been in circulation, but not generally accredited, that 30 of them had been shot on the road.

There was no talk of invading Texas.

**Business dull.**—The Laura Virginia brings no news of any more fighting at Campeche, but fully confirms the victory obtained by the Yucatecos over the Mexicans on the 4th inst.

The Mexican steamers had gone from Campeche to Vera Cruz for the purpose of bringing reinforcements to the Mexicans.

**MANUSCRIPTS.**—The intelligence received of the election of Mr. Hudson, in the Fifth Congressional district, is confirmed. There is also a rumor that Mr. Rockwell is elected in the seventh, but the returns are not sufficiently complete to enable us to judge correctly in the matter. In the other districts there is no choice

For the "Neighbor."  
MY SISTER'S TOMB.

BY MRS. SOPHIA J. STILES.

I stood beside my sister's tomb,  
Viewing that solemn, sacred spot,  
Where she, who once with health did bloom,  
In silence lay, to be forgot!  
I thought how soon do earthly joys  
Fly from our grasp, and have an end;  
A fleeting show, like empty toys—  
God only is a lasting friend!

I thought upon the sunny smile,  
Which oft had play'd upon her face,  
Those eyes, which spoke no artful guile,  
Which still, by memory, I could trace.  
I paused to ask: Has this fair form,  
Which lies beneath this rounding sod,  
Departed, never to return?  
And breathed a prayer, forbid it God!

And then I heard the spirit's voice,  
In accents sweet, pronounce the words:  
She sleeps; but shall with thee rejoice  
In Christ, the Savior, Lord of Lords!  
I, too, like her, must be brought low  
And meet the cold embrace of death;  
Oh, God! wilt thou thy mercy show  
To me, in the last's rugging breath!

And at the resurrection morn,  
When all who die in Christ shall rise,  
O, may we, by thy grace, be borne,  
And wait to meet thee in the skies;  
And with our bodies safe restor'd,  
Beneath thy banner, thy glory see,  
And feel thy spirit on us pour'd,  
When changed to immortality.

## Extract from an old MS.

## REMARKABLE.

On the 26th day of March as I was on my journey with my team, from Woodstock (the place of my nativity) to Burlington N. Y., on the evening of the 27th, I put up at the house of Capt. J. Zissel, Iron holder in Chisae. I retired to my lodgings at an early hour. A few minutes before the clock struck one, as I conceived, I awoke; and turning my eyes towards the window, beheld an uncommon gleam of light, which induced me to leap from my bed. I looked out; but nothing uncommon appeared. I again got into bed, when, after some time, I was surprised at something resembling a field piece, and the clashing of swords, as I conceived, which I saw through the window. At the same instant a bright light appeared in the room, as though the moon in the height of its lustre had shown directly upon me. I then raised myself in bed, but immediately sunk back with terror and surprise, and lay some minutes motionless. At length I thought I heard an audible voice, which I conceived not human, call me by name, and said, "Arise and give ear to the message of heaven, for you shall be a witness of the signs which shall be given of the perilous days which are coming upon the world, by reason of the innumerable sins and dissensions so prevalent among mankind, especially in this favored land; for saith the Lord I have delivered this people like the children of Israel from the tyranny of a powerful nation and would have gathered them as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, but they would not hearken to the voice of wisdom; they have become a rebellious and disobedient people, lustful, as it were, after the luxuries of Egypt; boasting in their strength; pregnant with evils innumerable; but their peace is destroyed. In wars and rumors of wars shall they abound, both national and civil. The father shall raise against the son and the son against the father, for a great and powerful nation have I chosen to be a scourge unto all other nations of the earth; even the most haughty shall bow to them, for the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. By an Almighty arm all nations of the earth shall be made to know the Most High reigneth. This great nation shall lay waste your sea-ports and utterly destroy your navigation. She shall infect your sea coasts with the fleets of all the conquered nations, and her armies shall sweep around you like the flies and gnats of Egypt, for a season, until they (ye) know the Lord liveth and he taketh at his pleasure. And for a sign of these times you shall be a witness of the angel's descending with a long flaming sword in his hand which shall turn to every point to prepare the way for ushering in the glorious day. Then shall the sword be transformed into an olive branch, which shall arise and overspread the horizon and appear as emblematical of the harmonious day in which all nations and languages shall be gathered into one family, and all become of one heart and mind, to serve under the peaceable government of Him whose sceptre sways all worlds." After such a discourse, which I conceived more than human, neither pen nor tongue can describe the agitation of my mind, though I could not but consider myself as highly favored in being a hearer of the divine message. As the clock struck three I arose from my bed and proceeded on my journey. I had not got on my way more than a mile and a half before my team was instantly stopped as though pushed by a mighty hand. I unthinkingly hid them on, but without effect, for that instant a bright light appeared to overspread the horizon and an angel descended and stood erect in the air but a little distance from me in a long, unsullied robe, with a flaming sword in his hand. I can say with Daniel, "I was alone and without thought." He said unto me, "Stand on thy feet and give ear unto the words which I shall speak," and as I stood trembling and recollecting the vision which I saw a few hours before. I lifted up my eyes and beheld his face which had the appearance of lightning, and his eyes were as lamps of fire. The sword which he held to appearance was about thirty feet long, the hilt of which was variously set or ornamented, appeared of pure gold, set with stones of various hues, the blade resembled flaming fire, and I cast up my eyes and beheld a bow in the clouds beautifully variegated, much resembling a rainbow encircling sixteen stars, though differently diversified, there being nine to the southern part of the bow of a most beautiful azure, in the centre of which I suppose appeared an olive branch richly decorated with golden buds. The stars to the north were of a deep crimson and all very transparent and brilliant which afterwards separated

the nine of the azure fell to the south and the seven of the crimson to the north, attended with a heavy rumbling noise in the air, like the rushing of many armies to battle, at which I fell with my face to the ground. At length I knew what it was to be all the nations now in the latter days. Woe unto the inhabitants of the land, for their sins and ingratitude. Wars and rumors of wars shall then abound; their fields shall be crimsoned with the blood of their own citizens and nothing but lamentation and mourning shall be heard to echo through the lonely vale, until all the tares and brambles of the earth shall be plucked up and demolished from the face thereof, by the pestilence which walks in darkness, and by the sword which lays waste at noon day, for there shall be such a destruction as shall greatly thin the inhabitants of the earth, both by war, pestilence, and famine, until after there shall arise a branch from the root of Jesse, who shall perform such remarkable things through the power of Almighty God, as shall effectually convince the world of his divine authority, and shall cause, eventually, the remnant of all nations to be of one heart and one mind in religion, when there shall be no more wars among mankind, who will ever after live in the strictest bonds of mutual friendship, possessing unfeigned love to God and one another. Then Jew and Gentile shall coincide in sentiment and become one and indivisible; declaring Jesus Christ to be their only king and sovereign; and, as he ended, proclaimed, "Fare thee well, be done on earth as in heaven, and may all the people say Amen." As he spoke these words I looked up and beheld the sword which he held transformed into an olive branch which grew and overspread the horizon, under which a reflection of a light presented to my view a large and spacious landscape with an innumerable host of beings like unto the stars of heaven for number, worshipping and praising Him who is King over all. There the lion lay down with the lamb and the beasts of the earth, and the fowls of the air were mingled together in concert, and nothing but love unutterable appeared among them, and as from the landscape ascended a voice, proclaiming, "Glory to God in the Highest; peace on earth and good will towards men!" at the which of which, I fell on my face in amazement and terror.

TIMOTHY P. WALKER.

Vermont, 1792.

## NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Saturday April 8, 1843.

**COTTON.**—The sales on Wednesday last were reported at 6,000 bales; Thursday 4,500 bales; and yesterday 4,000; together 14,500 bales. Prices are rather firmer, in consequence of the small stock on sale, and a decline in freights. We are likely to have light receipts for a few weeks, and prices may be maintained until later European accounts get to hand. The weather having cleared off, will give an opportunity to our planters to plant their crops, and with a late fall make a average crop of cotton. Our quotations we do not alter, but remark that for the strict qualities the outside figures have to be paid.

**SUGAR.**—The demand for this article continues good, and the advance recently noticed is fully sustained. We continue former figures, viz: 3 1/2 a 3 3/4 for ordinary to middling, 3 7/8 for fair, 4 1/2 for prime, and 5 1/2 for a strictly prime article.

**MEATS.**—The demand continues good at 15 a 16 cts. The stock on sale is limited.

**FLOUR.**—The receipts of this article continue light, being hardly sufficient to meet the demand for city consumption, so that our former quotations are not only maintained, but in many instances, holders have been able to obtain 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 advance, and the market is decidedly firmer than it has been for some time past. We quote superfine \$4 per bbl. and some are holding at \$4 50.

**SALT.**—Since our last review of the market, there is no change in this article—1500 sacks coarse Liverpool, per ship Clifton, at 90c. In Turks Island there is nothing doing.

**RICE.**—A good demand continues, and supply ample. Prices range at 2 3/8 a 2 5/8 cts. per lb.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Rock Island County, held at the Court House, pursuant to public notice on Saturday the 29th day of April 1843, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend a district convention, to be held at Rock Island, in Rock Island County Illinois, on the 4th Monday in May next, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be run on the democratic ticket to represent us in the next Congress of the United States, from this district.

On motion, Col. John Buford was called to the chair, and John R. Taylor chosen secretary.

The chair in a few appropriate remarks explained the object of the meeting.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of three, be appointed by the chair, to suggest for the consideration of this meeting the names of four suitable persons to be put in nomination as delegates to said district convention.

Whereupon said committee was appointed, and after retiring a few minutes returned, and recommended the following named gentlemen, Messrs. William Marshal Sen. John Buford, Joseph Knox and Daniel G. Moore, who were unanimously elected delegates to represent the Democracy of Rock Island County, in the said convention to be held at Rock Island on the fourth Monday in May next, and that they be authorized to fill all vacancies which may occur in their own body.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:

**Resolved,** That this convention has the utmost confidence in the eminent ability and talents, and strict political integrity of our esteemed fellow citizen and democrat, Joseph Knox Esq. that we consider him as the best qualified among the able and distinguished gentlemen of the democratic party, whose names are before the public for the honor of a nomination for Congress, and that our delegates be instructed to vote in the Congressional convention for Joseph Knox, and to use their utmost exertions to procure his nomination.

**Resolved,** That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Upper Mississippi, Galena Sentinel, Nauvoo papers, and other democratic papers in the district.

Meeting adjourned.

JOHN BUFORD, Chairman.

JOHN R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

## THE INDIANS.

Of the immense Indian population that but a few years since occupied land between the Atlantic and the Mississippi river, there is now, according to the most recent authentic statistics preserved in the Indian department at Washington—in lower Michigan about 5000 of the tribes of Chippewas and Ottawas; in Wisconsin about 5800 Menomones and Ojibwas; in Ohio, about 575 Wyandots; in Indiana about 900 Miamies and Pottowatomies; in Mississippi, about 5250 Chickasaws and Choctaws; about 1100 Cherokees still scattered over the States of North Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee; some Chippewas south and West of Lake Superior, whose number is unknown; some Ojibwas, originally from New York, near Green Bay, in Wisconsin Territory; a small remnant of the Seminoles in Florida; a few scattered through New England; a remnant of the Brothertown and Stockbridge tribes on Winnebago lake, and a mere nominal band that still linger on the banks of the Catawba in S. Carolina. These scattered fragments of the great Indian family, that owned and inhabited the land east of the Mississippi river, are all that are left to tell the story of their former dominion and greatness in that wide expanse of Territory.—Boston Bee.

## LIST OF ACTS.

## BY THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE,

## HOUSE BILLS.

An act in relation to the State Bank of Illinois, and Bank of Illinois.  
An act regulating the sale of property on judgements and executions.  
An act to diminish the State debt, and put the State Bank into liquidation.  
An act in relation to official bonds.  
An act to amend the act to provide for the establishment of ferries, toll bridges, and turnpike roads, approved Feb. 12, 1829.

An act to extend the jurisdiction of county commissioners' courts, and other purposes.

An act regulating the manner of selecting juries in certain cases.

An act to amend the several laws in relation to the trial of the right of property before justices of the peace.

An act to amend the act disposing of the public property in Vandalia, and for other purposes.

An act to create the county of Massac.

An act for the formation of the county of Moultrie.

An act to create the county of Marquette, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act in relation to the revenue of 1842.

An act in relation to a poor house in Jersey county.

An act to amend the act in relation to wills and testaments, executors and administrators, and the settlement of estates, approved Jan. 23, 1839.

An act to create the county of Milton.

An act to revise an act to provide for settlers on lands purchased by the State.

An act to change the times of holding court in the second Judicial Circuit, and to include the county of Perry in said second Judicial circuit.

An act to provide for the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and for the payment of the canal debt.

An act to prohibit the reception of depreciated paper in payment of public dues.

An act amending the several acts relating to attachments.

An act to incorporate the Monticello Female Seminary.

An act to enable the inhabitants of incorporated townships to dissolve their incorporation.

An act to regulate weigh's and measures.

An act to amend the act concerning a town plat therein mentioned, [in Upper Alton,] approved February 17, 1841.

An act to regulate the fees of the clerks of circuit courts in cases of naturalization of foreigners.

An act to put the Bank of Illinois into liquidation.

An act to reduce the public debt one million of dollars, and put the Bank of Illinois into liquidation.

An act for the better security of State, county, and township funds.

An act to provide for the distribution of the interest upon the school, college, and seminary funds, to new counties.

An act to establish Cumberland county.

An act to appoint a Board of Auditors to settle the accounts of R. F. Barret, late Fund commissioner.

An act to establish seven Congressional districts.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Nauvoo Neighbor.  
Suum cuique tributo.

The Mayor's office is kept in the 2d story of the brick store on the corner of Water and Granger Streets. Offenders sued quickly for tribute, are dealt with according to law and evidence, and such other business duly attended to, as the peace, harmony, and benefit of the city may require. Entrance at the south door.

MAYOR'S CLERK.

HAVE on hand a few bonnets, and have of late had a number of applications to buy braid, but have not had means to pay for it; this has induced me to make the following proposals, and solicit the patronage of all those who wish to encourage manufacturing at home, and assist each other. I will take in exchange for hats and bonnets, flax, wool, or clothing; grain of all kinds, and almost all kinds of produce; money not refused; and will buy braid either for hats or bonnets, and pay in the same articles that I shall be able to get. The grain I may receive I shall have made into meal and flour. I shall cheerfully oblige all who may favor me with their custom, as far as my limited circumstances will admit; and regret that I cannot do more; for were it in my power I would gladly give employment to all that seek it, until the great western market should be supplied by our industry at Nauvoo.

LYDIA KNIGHT.

May 1



Gen. John C. Bennett, the notorious squatter, who has been excommunicated by two wives (both of whom are now living) and the Mormons to boot, is, we understand, at present in Plymouth, Minn., where he is about to "leave his heart" for a third time. We think the lady must wait.—[N. H. Messenger.]

Fish are drawn towards a light; they assemble to be fed at the sound of a bell and are fond of music.

The mahogany tree is full grown in 300 years. Cypress trees are known to be 800 or 900 years old.

### Sarrign.

**Progress of the Revolution Hayti.**—By the brig *Fairfield*, Capt. Smith which arrived last evening in thirteen days from Port au Prince, we learn that the main body of the insurgents were at Ligone, twenty miles from the former place, in a strong position, awaiting the result of the expedition which had been sent against Aux Cayes, after some hard fighting. This completed the triumph of the insurgents throughout the island: Having accomplished the object for which it was sent, the expedition was on its return to Ligone. On its arrival there, the insurgent army, comprising 15,000 men, would march upon Port au Prince. President Boyer was doing what he could to prepare for their reception, by strengthening the forts about the city, digging trenches, &c. His force, however, was only about 4,000 men. Four days prior to the sailing of the *Fairfield*, he issued a proclamation, that all females who wished could go on board the shipping, or retire in the country. Previous to that announcement, no person could leave the city. The general opinion was, that Boyer had no chance of successful resistance. The mass of the people are against him, and attribute most of the evils which they suffer, to the severity of the government.

The revolution had caused a complete stagnation of business; no produce coming in, &c. Most of the merchants had embarked their valuables on board the vessels in the harbor, except the English, who have put all their goods under protection of the British flag. The U. S. brig *Bainbridge*, Capt. Johnson, was at Port au Prince, and would remain there to protect American interests, until the contest should be decided.—*Journ. Com.*

**Islands of the Pacific.**—It is reported, that with a view to counteract the influence of France, growing out of its recent acquisitions in the Pacific, the English have resolved to take possession, if it should not be too late, of the Isles of Osnabrock. The Four Crowns, &c. situated to the south of the Marquesas Islands, as well as the Isle of Jesus, at the north-west of those islands. These situations are regarded of great importance as points of observation.

If, however, the English expedition, on its arrival at these several places, finds them already in possession of the French, it will content itself with seizing on the other unoccupied points as it shall consider most favorable.—*Id.*

### ENGLAND.

**The great iron steamer.**—The great iron steamer, the largest vessel ever built, intended to ply between this country and New York, is now complete, except her decorative part; and she will be enabled to go to sea, it is believed, in the spring of the present year. The following details respecting her, can hardly fail to prove interesting in the United States, where she will soon be an object of wonder.

She will be capable of accommodating 300 first class passengers in fore and after cabins, and of carrying 1500 tons of merchandise and upwards.

Her accommodations will be perfect as ample space, ingenuity, the fine arts, and the best of taste can produce. She will be appointed and fitted with every invention relating to steam ships which the present generation has introduced.

The following are her dimensions, with detailed particulars of the iron used in her construction:

Length,	320 feet
Beam,	51 do
Total depth,	31 do 4 in.
Draught, when loaded	16 do
Tonnage,	4500 tons.

Engines, 4, of 300 horse power each. The plates of the keel are one inch thick, and all the plates under water are five-eighths to half an inch thick at the top, except the upper plate, which is five-eighths. She is clinker built and double riveted throughout: towards the extremities and quite aloft the thicknesses are reduced gradually to 7-10ths. The ribs are framed of angle iron, 6 inches by 3 1/2, by half an inch thick at the bottom of the vessel, and 7-10ths at the top; the mean distance of the ribs from centre to centre is 14 inches, and all these ribs will be doubled; the distance is then increased to 18 inches, and then gradually to 21 inches at the extremities. The boiler platform is of plate iron, supported upon ten iron kelsons, of which the centre ones are 5 feet 3 inches deep; these kelsons are formed like the flooring of iron plates placed on the edge. The hull is divided into five distinct compartments, by means of water tight bulkheads. The decks five in number, consist of the cargo deck, and an intermediate one of iron; and two cabin decks, 7 inches thick, and an upper deck, 5 inches thick, of wood—these are strengthened and supported longitudinally by three courses of wood on upright pillars, 9 inches in diameter, running from the kelsons to the uppermost deck. Her rigging is hermaphrodite, with six masts, the whole of which, excepting the mainmast, (which is square rigged), lowers, as occasion requires, on a level with deck, being secured at their bases in hinged sockets of a firm and

peculiar construction. She will be propelled by Smith's patent Archimedeal screw, of the proper power and size required by the four engines of 1300 horse power, which are to work it. These engines are splendid specimens of mechanism, as complete as they can be manufactured, and have been placed in the vessel at right angles, for the purpose of their working to suit her build, and for the better distribution of their dead weight. There are six boilers, with four feeders to each.

The whole of the above, and indeed every thing connected with her machinery and construction, have been manufactured at the Great Western Steam ship Company's depots.—[European Times.]

### TURKEY.

Intelligence of the storming and capture of Kerbelah by the Turkish forces, mostly composed of regular troops, under the orders of Mezb Pacha, reached Constantinople, by Tartar, on the 6th ult. This event, calculated to produce a religious war between Persia and the Porte, took place upon the 13th ultimo, after twenty days resistance on the part of the inhabitants and pilgrims, aided by a few irregular troops. A breach having been effected by Mezb's artillery, consisting of some heavy guns served by the artillery of the Imperial Guard, which marched from Constantinople last summer, the assault was commenced, and, after stout opposition, the Turkish troops penetrated into the body of the place. Here, however, they still encountered a bold hand-to-hand resistance from the Persians, until at last the discipline of the assailants prevailed over the disorderly efforts of the defenders, and the usual deplorable results of a storm ensued. Mezb Pacha had issued orders, it is said, to his officers, forbidding pillage or outrage; but those who are acquainted with the consequences of carrying a place by storm, even when the assailants are composed of troops perfectly disciplined, may picture to themselves the horrors that were committed by the Turkish battalions, who, in addition to half discipline and excessive thirst for plunder, were animated by fanatic religious zeal against men whom they hold to be the deadly enemies of the Sounite faith, and this is the very sanctuary of the Sheah creed. Order, it is affirmed, was with difficulty reestablished, upon the following morning, and the sheiks, imams, and magistrates having made full submission, a portion of the troops were withdrawn, after occupying all the principal posts, and establishing several pieces of cannon in battery opposite the most frequented thoroughfares. The first step of the fanatic Pacha was to fulfil the object of his expedition. The Sheah priests were expelled from the mosques and temples—the celebration of Namaz after the rites of the disciples of Ali was forbidden—Sounite imams were installed in the places of the former, and upon the Friday immediately following the assault the Turkish Imam Khatib mounted the pulpit (Minbar) and leaning upon a sword, symbolic of the capture of the place by storm recited the prayer Khotba, which contains an invocation for blessings upon all orthodox sultans, and especially for the reigning monarch, and by implication declares all other sovereigns and sectarians to be heretical and unworthy of divine grace. The sanctity of the city of Kerbelah, in the eyes of all Persians, in short of all those professing the Sheah faith, is known to all persons having any acquaintance with the east.

### SYRIA.

The hope that peace had at last been concluded between the Druses and the Christians of Mount Lebanon has proved delusive, and the beligerents appear now to be on the eve of a more exterminating war than before. The Maronites appear to have given up the cause of the Druses and have joined the Turks. An engagement had taken place in which the Druses were defeated. Several of their chiefs fled to the Haouran tribe; but instead of receiving the protection they expected, these mountaineers, to gratify an old pique, took them prisoners and gave them up to the Turkish authorities, in whose custody they now remain.

### ALGERIA.

The war appears to be going on against Abdel Kader with a good deal of animation, but with very doubtful effect. The French bulletins proclaim various successes for their arms; but they have done the same thing for the last three years, and still the wily Arab chieftain very nearly holds his own.

### TEXAS.

By the arrival at New Orleans of the steam-packet *New York*, we have Galveston dates to the 29th ultimo. From former advices it appeared that Judge Robinson, one of the Texan prisoners captured by General Wolf at San Antonio, had been entrusted with official propositions for an accommodation between the two countries. By this arrival the terms of the proposed arrangement have transpired, and are as follows:

Galveston, March 27 1843.

**To the Editor of the Times:**  
Sir, A few hours since I arrived here from Vera Cruz via New Orleans, and will leave immediately for Washington, to lay before his excellency the President, the basis upon which the war between Mexico and Texas may possibly be terminated; which basis or propositions emanate from and bear the signature of General Santa Anna, President of Mexico.

1st. It is proposed that Texas should acknowledge the sovereignty of Mexico.

2d. A general act of amnesty to be passed for past acts in Texas.

3d. Texas to form an independent department of Mexico.

4th. Texas to be represented in the general Congress.

5th. Texas to institute or originate all local laws, rules, and regulations.

6th. No Mexican troops under any pretext whatever to be stationed in Texas.

These are the principal bases of a projected treaty and other important points to be submitted to the President and the people; and, if they should be adopted by them, will give us, among other important advantages, peace and a release of our countrymen now in prison, and a market for our staple product, cotton, at 25 cents per pound at the Mexican ports in specie, per pound at a distance from 200 to 300 miles from the coast.

In 1842 we exported 18,000 bales of cotton of 5000 lbs. each, and I presume 1843 will produce 25,000; this, at 25 cents per pound, gives \$3,125,000, and allowing \$5 per bale for freight and charges, you have three millions per annum to form a "hard money" currency for Texas, and I apprehend it may be fairly estimated that our product of that article will be doubled annually for many years, growing out of the increased price, and rapidly increasing emigration; and a market would also be opened for our beef, pork, lard, butter, corn, and other articles, both in Mexico and Cuba. Time will not allow me to further dilate upon this important subject, but I give you this hasty sketch, with an assurance that the proper authority will lay the documents specifically before the public.

Respectfully your ob't servant,  
JAMES W. ROBINSON.

The Galveston *Civilian*, which publishes the foregoing propositions, speaks of them in a decidedly favorable manner, and demands for them a serious and respectful consideration. The *Times*, on the other hand, remarks that—

"Whatever impressions a superficial consideration of these may excite—however pleased we may at the moment be with the flattering deductions of Judge Robinson founded upon them, we have no hesitation in expressing our decided conviction that upon calm and mature reflection they will be, by every reflecting Texan, consigned to the contempt which alone they merit."

The *Houston Telegraph* states that it has received a letter from Washington announcing that Gov. Pierce M. Butler, the commissioner on the part of the United States, had arrived with twenty men at the Waco village for the purpose of treating with the various tribes of Indians in conjunction with the commissioners of Texas.—[*Ex. Papers.*]

(From the New York Sun)  
**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**

By the arrival of the packet ship *Colombus*, Captain Cole, from Liverpool of the 23d ult. we have our files of English Papers to the 22d. The C. has made the remarkably short passage of 22 days. The overland Mail from India and China, arrived on the 12th, with late and important intelligence from India and China.

In Ireland and Scotland the wheat is looking remarkably well and every prospect of an abundant harvest.

The *Acra* arrived on the 14th, making the passage in 12 days and 20 hours. The *Corn Laws* came before the Lords on the 14th. Lord Montague moved for a select committee to enquire into the operation of the *Corn Laws* of the last session, but the motion was defeated by 200 to 78!! A motion of similar import, in the House of Commons was defeated the same day by 233 to 133.

On the 15th, in the Commons, Mr. Gladstone, in answer to a statement from Mr. Grogan, that a great deal of American salted meat had been imported into Liverpool, through Canada, said that if it had been done it was contrary to law, and the decision of the government. Provisions which had undergone any part of the process of curing in any country, were to be considered the production of that country, not of the country from which they happened to be directly imported. In order that the meat should be admitted into this country as Canadian, it was necessary that every part of the process of curing should have taken place in Canada, and government had given strict instructions to that effect.

**Charge of threatening to shoot the Queen and Sir Robert Peel.**—It is again our painful duty to record the apprehension of another "monomaniac," in London, who has been apprehended on the charge of threatening the lives of the Queen and Sir Robert Peel. At his examination before the Lord Mayor on Friday, he gave his name James Stephenson, and said he belonged to the parish of Lochninch, in Breckshire. He said that he wished the woman to be put on one side—the woman was to be destroyed, and the man was to take the reins of the affairs of this nation. The Captain of the Steamer stated that the prisoner during the voyage told him that he had written to Sir R. Peel, and that he would finish both the Queen and Sir R. Peel. The prisoner in reply, said, "I never said I'd finish them. I don't think I did; but I said I'd strike at the root of the tree, I could catch a minister of the kingdom who would not do what he was bound to do. My attention was first drawn to the subject of Sir R. Peel being in power when the man shot the Queen. I wrote the letter to Sir R. Peel at that time. I read of his being in power at that time in the newspaper."

The result of the examination left no doubt that the mind of the prisoner was disordered, and he was committed by the Lord Mayor to Compter, in order that medical men might have the opportunity of examining him.

On Monday, at 3 o'clock, the above individual was removed from Newgate to Bethlem Hospital.

**Earthquake at Liverpool.**—During the night of Thursday the 16th, and Friday

morning, there were experienced in this town and neighborhood two or more shocks, which, as there is no account yet received of the explosion by land or sea of any piece of ordnance, or of any mine we cannot attribute to any thing else but a movement of the earth beneath us, and as the thing is neither unprecedented nor improbable, there is no occasion for any obdurate incredulity. It was also felt in the neighborhood of Manchester, and extended to the Derbyshire hills.

### IRELAND.

Dublin, March the 16th.—The repeal cause appears to be progressing rapidly. Peter Purcell at the late discussion in the corporation, declared that the people of Ireland were not for repeal, inasmuch as they were not freely subscribing their money; and this assertion having aroused the repealers of Ireland, the receipts at the Corn Exchange seem to have been more than doubled.

### EXECUTORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Lucy P. Oatman deceased; will attend before the Probate Justice at his office in Carthage, on the first Monday in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE COULSON.

Executor of Lucy P. Oatman.  
LaHarpe, April the 6th 1843. 2-4\*

### MISSING.

ONE barrel of sugar landed from the "Maid of Iowa," near the Nauvoo House, on the 13th inst. marked J. Kay Alton Ill. Will the finder tell at the office of the Neighbor.

Nauvoo May 2d 1843. L. RICHARDS.

### SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE undersigned at 52 Main street, St. Louis, has received, by late arrivals, an extensive and splendid assortment of spring and summer clothing, manufactured expressly for the western trade, and made up under his immediate direction by a wholesale clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected.

The stock comprises every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store, and as these goods were bought low for cash during the winter, he therefore can and will sell at lower prices than any other house in the city of St. Louis, under any circumstances.

Buyers are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

M. BROWN, 52 Main st.  
St. Louis, April 12, 1843—3w

### GARDEN SEEDS FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing to procure a choice article of Garden Seeds can be accommodated by applying to Taylor & Woodruff, at the Printing Office, who have just received a quantity of most kinds of seeds necessary for the garden.

Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1.

### LOOK HERE.

I would say to emigrants, and all the brethren, that I have a few lots on hand, that I will sell very cheap, as I am going on my mission soon, and wish to sell before I go.

Also, I have lots with buildings on them. If any one wishes for a good store building near the Temple, I can accommodate them. BRIGHAM YOUNG.  
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1f.

### NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons who are indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands are required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next, as deeds will not be given to delinquents the land being incumbered by a mortgage to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the foreclosed lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.

ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent  
HIRAM KIMBALL.  
Nauvoo January 13 1843. if

### NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.

April 26, 1843. 52—if

### MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING.

MISS H. Ellis, tenders her most respectful thanks for the patronage she has received. Wishes to inform the ladies of Nauvoo and its vicinity that she continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, in which she trusts to give that satisfaction which will insure a continuance of their favors.

Next door to brick store Water St.

### NOTICE.

Nauvoo Ill. March 13, 1843.—THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo that he has on hand a variety of Boots and Shoes manufactured from the best of eastern leather; and will do any work in his line, on the shortest notice; also wishes to purchase hides and skins, for which he will pay boots, shoes, or trade at his shop, on the corner of Hyrum and Page street, north of the Temple.

46-1f J. BAIR.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. Groves dec'd, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

A. P. RINGER,  
Administrator of  
J. D. GROVES, dec'd  
March 18, A. D. 1843. no 47 6t

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

### SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

### ALSO,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millenial Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead Pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

### BOOK BINDING.

in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

	PRICES.	
Quartos half bound plain	1.50	
do do do neat	2.00	
do whole bound plain	2.00	
do do do neat	2.50	
Octavo full bound plain	1.00	
do do do neat	1.50	
do hf bound plain	0.75	
do do do neat	1.00	
do do do extra	1.37	
Twelves full bound plain	.62	
do do do neat	.87	
do hf bound plain	.50	
do do do neat	.75	

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.  
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no1

### SHERMAN'S

### MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

### COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

### WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

### CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insultitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after disipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

### CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

### FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-yl.) J. SNIDER,  
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

**NOTICE.**  
TWO house carpenters and one brick mason, with families are wanted at Shokokon. Constant employ will be given.  
JOHN F. COWAN.

**BACHMAN & SKINNER.**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.  
WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Court. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple.  
3m\* no 51.

**DR. CHARLES HIGBEE,**  
FOR the last thirteen years, a practitioner, in the states of Ohio, and Illinois; and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania; offers his services, in every branch of his profession; more especially in diseases of women and children, to the citizens of Nauvoo and the surrounding country.

Office at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall, Main Street.  
Jan. 21, 1843.—3m\*

### LOOK HERE!

THE undersigned will exchange city or country property, for the breaking of seventy or more acres of prairie; also for a pair of Mules; a sett of Blacksmith's tools; and a first rate two-horse wagon. He will also take Illinois State and Shawnee-town paper in exchange for property, or on debts due him at fifty-cents on the dollar, if delivered before the 15th of April. He will pay cash for green calfskins.

HIRAM KIMBALL.

March 15th 1843.  
N. B. Those concerned, will recollect the first of April is near at hand, a hint to the wise is sufficient.

H. K. Agent.

### NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.

Nauvoo, Jan. 23, 1842 30 if.

**BRADFORD & BROWN,**  
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,  
Paydraz St., New Orleans.

**LIBERAL ADVANCES** made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible.

To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

### REFER TO

H. E. Morton, New Orleans,  
Aldrich & Rockwood, St. Louis.  
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw.  
Whitman & Springer, Cincinnati.  
December 10, 1842. no32-6m\*

### BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. W. B. BRINK tenders his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula; mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is